

THE ALLIANCE HERALD

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ALLIANCE, NEBRASKA.

News in Brief

The Berlin, Wis., National bank has closed. Deposits aggregated \$180,000.

Baron Steven Kemeny, attached to the Austro-Hungarian embassy, is dead at Washington.

The Eastern Bar Iron association ordered an advance of \$2 per ton in the price of its products.

The president has nominated John E. Watson of Booneville, Mo., to be registrar of the land office at Booneville.

The straw vote in the American colony in Mexico City resulted: Roosevelt 355, Parker 215, Swallow 13, Debs 10, Watson 4.

The steamer Coptic, which arrived in San Francisco from the Orient, brought \$2,000,000 worth of raw silk and over \$200,000 in gold.

The pressing mills of the Hamilton Powder company at Windsor, Quebec, blew up. Joseph Witty and George Hebert were blown to pieces.

The report of an encounter between Russians and Afghan at Kushk, resulting in the blowing up of the magazine there is unfounded.

The Neal hospital in Nebraska City has been sold to the Sisters of Charity, who will take possession the first of the year. It will be made a public hospital.

At the meeting of the American Anti-Saloon league at Columbus, O., twenty-seven states were represented. Rev. W. D. Palmer of St. Louis delivered an address.

President W. W. Leighton of the Lima, O., Savings Bank and Trust company was held to answer before the grand jury for embezzlement under bond of \$5,000.

The entire business district of the town of Dublin, Miss., on the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley railroad, with the exception of one building, was wiped out by fire.

The navy department has authorized the commanding officer at the torpedo station at Newport to accept dispatches to and from ships at sea by way of the Nantucket lightship.

The London pier and shed of the Warren line in Charleston, Mass., filled with oil, wood pulp and other highly inflammable material, was completely consumed by fire. Loss, \$250,000.

The contract for the construction of the new postoffice building at Lawrence, Kas., has been awarded to Richey Bros., of Hastings, Neb., at \$44,628, to be completed on January 1, 1906.

Charles C. Brooks, formerly proprietor of the Broadway Vanny's hotel of Los Angeles, Cal., and accused by the federal authorities of swindling, has been held in \$2,000 bonds.

A dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung from Constantinople, says that Turkey is ordering 100 new batteries of artillery from German, French and English factories at the cost of \$10,000,000.

In view of published statements from various physicians, that the amount of oxygen in the air in the New York subway was considerably below normal, an official investigation is to be made.

A private cable from Montevideo announces that the sailing schooner Agnes Donahue of Halifax, has been seized by the Uruguayan authorities. The Donahue is owned by the Balcombe company.

K. C. Cooley, aged 77 years, for many years chief claim agent of the Iowa Central railroad, was found dead of apoplexy in a chair at the home of his daughter in Pueblo, Colo., where he had been visiting.

Governor Peabody of Colorado issued a requisition for the return to Colorado of Wellington C. Lowellyn, now in Joliet prison under the name of Mabran, who is charged with murdering two policemen in Denver.

The first tribunal of the Seine at Paris is hearing the sensational divorce proceedings of Countess Tzaykowsky, the American wife of Count Tzaykowsky, who is secretary of the Turkish legation at The Hague.

Many prominent guests identified with the work of the Young Men's Christian association in all its branches attended the annual dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York. Among them were Paul Morton, secretary of the navy; General F. D. Grant, U. S. A., and Rear Admiral A. S. Barker, U. S. N.

Secretary Wilson has designated Prof. Elwood Mead, chief of the irrigation and drainage committee of the agricultural department, to give expert testimony for the government in the legal contest between Kansas, Colorado and the general government for the control of the waters of the Arkansas river for irrigation purposes.

Losses of \$500,000 through shoplifting have been suffered during the past year by twenty-one department stores in New York City, whose proprietors, because of such losses, have formed an alliance to fight petty pilfering.

The National Founders' association adopted a resolution disapproving of strikes and lockouts and favoring arbitration "whenever and wherever it will enable them to establish and maintain just and equitable relations between members and their employers."

SINK THEIR SHIP

RUSSIAN TORPEDO BOAT BLOWN UP AT CHE FOO.

IT IS DONE BY HER COMMANDER

Japanese Torpedo Boats Enter the Harbor—No Explanation Forthcoming as to Why the Russians Destroyed Their Own Craft.

CHE FOO—The Russians have blown up the torpedo boat destroyer Rastoropy.

The Russians, with the exception of one man, left the destroyer during the afternoon.

This last man lit fuses and blew up the vessel. There were three dull explosions, which were scarcely discernible 100 yards from the place where they occurred. Almost simultaneously the Rastoropy sank and settled to the bottom. A battle spar marks its grave.

Three Japanese torpedo boat destroyers entered the harbor this morning, satisfied themselves that the Russian torpedo boat destroyer, Rastoropy had been sunk and departed.

The correspondent of the Associated Press learned authoritatively last night that the Rastoropy carried sealed orders providing that unless there came a highly favorable opportunity to escape the vessel should be blown up.

Sufficient powder for this purpose was secreted before the destroyer left Port Arthur.

Small charges of ordinary powder, placed in each of the fire water tight compartments, were exploded.

Customs officer Koenig was on board the destroyer and the Russians experienced considerable difficulty in getting him off without arousing his suspicions. The destroyer's cutter, manned by two men, was lying near and the official was persuaded to take a ride around the Rastoropy in order that he might see the injuries it was alleged to have received.

No sooner had the customs officer stepped into the cutter than a petty officer drew his watch and urged the rowers to make all speed away. When the destroyer had gone down the official was taken on shore.

It is impossible to secure an explanation of the action of the Russians, but it is believed that they were determined not to allow a repetition of the Ryehshietni incident. Prior to the destruction of the destroyer the taotai had officially notified the Japanese consul that its disarmament had been completed, the breech blocks and ammunition having been removed and the machinery disabled.

During the afternoon the Russian consul officially notified the taotai that the destroyer had been driven toward Che Foo by a heavy sea and that it had been decided to disarm it, because its machinery had been disabled. This is looked on in some quarters here as the throwing of a transparent veil over the purpose of the vessel's visit.

THE PENSION COMMISSIONER.

He Tenders His Resignation to the President.

WASHINGTON—Commissioner of Pensions Ware tendered his resignation to the president, and it was accepted, to take effect January 1.

When seen Commissioner Ware refused to discuss his action in any way, except to state that the newspapers of the country had been "resigning" him for the last two years. For at least one year, however, it has been definitely known that Mr. Ware would retire from his office soon after the fall elections and return to his home in Kansas to resume his law practice. It is believed here that Commissioner Ware's action was not due to any suggestion that the severance of his relations with the pension office would be agreeable to the president. On the contrary, it has been no secret that Commissioner Ware, soon after resuming his duties found the duties of his office distasteful to him and that this distaste steadily increased. There is no intimation as to who his successor will be.

THINK IT IS UP TO NICHOLAS

Tokio's View of Dispatches Carried by the Rastoropy.

TOKIO—The opinion is expressed here that the Russian torpedo boat destroyer Rastoropy carried to Che Foo extended dispatches explaining to St. Petersburg the situation at Port Arthur, the condition of the Russian squadron, and the shortage of food and ammunition, referring the question of further resistance to the Russian government. The nature of the Russian fire indicates a scarcity of certain kinds of ammunition. All prisoners taken by the Japanese tell a story of increasing hunger. It is claimed that the Russian commanders are divided on the question of continuing the defense.

Colorado Cases Dismissed.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo.—District Attorney Trowbridge dismissed the cases of forty-three men who had been charged with complicity in the independence depot explosion and the Victor riot. Two of the men had been in jail five months. The others were out on bonds. There remain similar charges against seventeen, including Charles H. Moyer, president, and William D. Hayward, secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, but it is doubtful if these cases will ever be tried.

STILL HOLDS OUT.

Beleaguered Garrison at Port Arthur Intact.

ST. PETERSBURG—Rejoicing over the undaunted spirit displayed by General Stoessel in his telegram of congratulations to Emperor Nicholas on the anniversary of his accession to the throne and officially announcing the failure of General Nogi's nine-day attempt to present Port Arthur to the mikado as a birthday gift is tempered by private information that the gallant commander of the garrison has been wounded.

General Stoessel was struck in the head by a splinter from a shell while he was personally directing the repulse of a particularly desperate assault, but fortunately the wound is not serious and General Stoessel has not been obliged to relinquish command. General Stoessel is regarded as the heart and soul of the defense and his death or disability would cause him to relinquish command would be regarded as an irreparable misfortune.

Other information sent by General Stoessel which has not been divulged for strategic reasons, it is stated, by the war office, is by no means unfavorable. While the garrison is now hemmed in, in the citadel itself, not one of the main forts has been taken. The garrison has been provisioned, fresh ammunition has arrived and that the defense can be successfully maintained until the arrival of Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron.

General Stoessel, in his dispatch to Emperor Nicholas, reports the capture of a Japanese attack October 26 on the north front of Port Arthur. The Russian losses were 480 killed and wounded. All the attacks November 3, the day the anniversary of the emperor's accession to the throne was celebrated, were repulsed.

General Kouropatkin reports that in an ambush October 15, near Sin-chinpu, thirty-two Japanese dragoons were killed or wounded.

The text of General Stoessel's dispatches of October 28 is as follows: "We have the honor to report to your majesty that the Japanese bombarded very vigorously October 25 our forts and entrenchments north and northeast. The following day they also attacked one of the forts on the north side, but our heavy artillery and shrapnel fire dispersed their reserves and the assault was repulsed. Our losses were one officer and about seventy men killed and 400 wounded."

Engineer Captain Sakharoff, formerly governor of Port Dainy, died October 27 of typhus fever.

It is difficult to single out individuals for special mention among the heroic defenders.

HATES TO SEE COCKRELL GO.

Former Secretary Root Regrets Senator's Defeat.

WASHINGTON—Ex-Secretary Root arrived from New York to attend the ceremonies of the unveiling of the statue of Frederick the Great. Speaking of the recent election, Mr. Root paid a tribute to Senator Cockrell of Missouri.

"I suppose," he said, "that the republican legislature of Missouri is bound to send a republican to the United States senate, but I would be pleased if partisanship could be forgotten long enough to retain in the public service a man who is as deserving as Senator Cockrell. His long experience, his ability, his industry and attention to business, his high sense of public duty and his standing as a citizen makes him an invaluable public official. No man will be a greater loss to the public service than Senator Cockrell. As a republican opposed to him in politics I can say that I sincerely regret that the government is to lose a man like Senator Cockrell."

ATTITUDE OF THE SOUTH.

It is One of Friendliness Toward the President.

WASHINGTON—Colonel John S. Masby received a few months ago a letter from Judge Roulhac of Birmingham, Ala., commenting on the attitude of the southern people toward the president personally. Colonel Masby sent the letter to Oyster Bay, as he thought the sentiment expressed in it by a confederate veteran would be gratifying to the president. He received a reply which he did not publish during the campaign, as he felt that the president's motives in writing the letter would be misconstrued. The letter is as follows:

"My Dear Colonel Masby: That is a fine letter of Roulhac's and I appreciate it. I have always been saddened, rather than angered, by the attacks made upon me in the south. I am half a southerner myself and I can say with all possible sincerity that the interests of the south are exactly as dear to me as the interests of the north. THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Will Land Division of Guards.

LONDON—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at St. Petersburg asserts that the emperor has decided to send out the second division of infantry of the guards as soon as the troops already called out shall have been dispatched to Manchuria. The guards usually are only sent to the front when there is a monarch or a grand duke in command. The dispatch of these troops, the correspondent adds, shows the determination of the emperor to struggle to the bitter end.

EXTRA CONGRESS

PRESIDENT SAID TO BE FAVORABLE TO THE SAME.

THE NEED OF MORE LEGISLATION

Leaders in Both Houses Opposed to An Extra Session—Speaker Cannon Against Any Revision of the Tariff.

WASHINGTON—An extra session of congress seems to be assured for the early spring. The president desires to have legislation on the statute books covering a number of important matters and he is not mealy-mouthed in telling his desires to his friends. The leaders, however, in both senate and house are opposed to an extra session. They argue that there will be ample time in which to pass necessary legislation not only affecting the Panama canal, but tariff revision, which now seems certain to come about during the long session of the Fifty-ninth congress which ordinarily would begin on the first Monday of December, 1905. The president, however, believing that legislation is demanded for the control of the Panama canal, particularly having relation to the establishment of a system of courts and laws for the government of the strip, is emphatic in his declaration that an extraordinary session of the Fifty-ninth congress should be convened very shortly after the termination of the Fifty-eighth congress.

Realizing the responsibilities which have been placed upon him by the vote of the country President Roosevelt, in keeping with his whole life, is determined that his administration shall be notable for the accomplishment of results affecting the happiness of the country. It is contended that it will be impossible to enact any portion of the legislation now absolutely necessary at the regular session by reason of the large problems which confront the American people. Tariff revision in the Philippines is demanded and the president, it is understood, will insist that the republicans shall not shirk their responsibilities. Then again reciprocity with Canada is bound to occupy considerable attention, but just to what extent the republicans will go toward bringing about closer trade relations with our neighbor on the north is problematical. One thing, however, is absolutely assured and that is that the tariff revisionists will have a large following in the Fifty-ninth congress, and that the slogan that was heard during the recent campaign, "Let the friends of the tariff revise the tariff," gives promise of being insisted upon.

Speaker Cannon, who is now at Danville, Ill., resting from his labors on the stump, is expected to arrive in Washington the latter part of next week for a consultation with the president. The speaker's closest associates believe that he will set his face firmly against an extra session or present revision of the tariff.

Gets Imprisonment for Life.

SIOUX CITY, Ia.—After being out sixteen hours a jury at Cherokee, Ia., found Harry Hartman, who shot and killed his sweetheart, Florence Popper, on November 30, 1901, guilty of murder in the first degree and fixed the punishment at imprisonment for life at hard labor.

Reception to Rossa.

CORK—O'Donovan Rossa was given a rousing reception here Sunday. He received numerous deputations and was tendered a banquet at night.

PLAN ANOTHER WORLD'S FAIR

Movement to Celebrate Semi-Centennial of Close of War.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—The first announcement is made of a formal movement to hold in Chattanooga in 1915 a world's fair to be known as the semi-centennial peace jubilee exposition, commemorating the end of the civil war. It is learned that assurances of aid from the government and various organizations have been secured. The following address explaining the nature of the exposition has been issued:

From 1861 to 1865 there was in the United States the greatest civil war the world has ever seen. Peace between the states was established April 9, 1865. The year 1915 will be the semi-centennial anniversary of the event.

Chattanooga is the geographical center of the scenes of the civil war. With the great national interest that centers here, the United States government will no doubt contribute generously to such an exposition. It has had for years in contemplation the erection of a peace memorial arch at Chattanooga which is to surpass anything of the kind in the world. This could be finished and dedicated in 1915.

Therefore, let us have at Chattanooga in the year 1915 a semi-centennial peace jubilee exposition, to which the world shall be invited.

Slain in Fight at Laramie.

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—A party of Swedes, negroes and others engaged in a free-for-all fight at Laramie. Guns, clubs and knives were used freely. Charles Bussard was killed and others were injured. Eight of the rioters were arrested, but subsequently were all released except Gust Johnson, a Swede bartender whom the negroes say fired the shot that killed Bussard. Johnson and his Swede companions deny the charge. William Cleve was arrested at Cheyenne charged with the murder.

THE IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

Officers Elected and a Number of Resolutions Adopted.

EL PASO, Tex.—The national irrigation congress adopted the report of the committee on permanent organization. The new president, Governor Pardee of California, took the chair and made an address. All of the officers recommended by the committee were elected.

The convention adopted a resolution thanking President Roosevelt for his letters and for his interest in irrigation and approving his policy on this subject.

Important resolutions were passed during the closing hours. The preamble of one favoring a repeal of the stone and timber act read:

"It is the sense of this congress that the remaining public domain should be sacredly preserved to all the people of the United States and rigidly reserved for actual homeseekers. The congress of the United States is commended for withdrawing 40,000,000 acres of arid lands and 80,000,000 acres of forest lands from entry and the repeal of the desert land law is urged, together with that of the timber and stone act, commutation tax of the homestead act and a substitute is offered in the sale of stumpage."

As a substitute of the desert land law it is desired to permit individuals as actual settlers to enter on only 160 acres.

Other resolutions adopted were those opposing all issues of land scrips; urging the government purchase of all lands in the limit of forest reserves; favoring a non-interest bearing loan by the government to an irrigation fund to be used by the secretary of the interior and repaid under the provisions of the irrigation law.

Urging a law permitting states to organize in districts for the sale of irrigation lands and upon approval by the secretary of the interior, to be allowed to employ the engineers of the reclamation service, and favoring legislation to aid beet sugar culture.

Declaring that "the presence of the delegates from the sister republic of Mexico has strengthened the bond between the two countries and in appreciation of the cordial treatment accorded this congress while on Mexican soil, we cordially invite the republic of Mexico to send a delegation to the Portland congress."

FIGHT TO A FINISH.

Count Cassini Says This is What Russia Will Do.

WASHINGTON—"Russian will pursue the war in the far east to the bitter end, that is, until Russia has conquered."

These are the opening words of an emphatic statement made at the Russian embassy by Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador.

Several times recently the ambassador, in the name of his government, has categorically denied the possibility of an intervention in the war, but the recurrence of the rumors that the powers contemplated mediation has caused him ambassador to reiterate on behalf of his government its position regarding intervention or mediation of any kind. The statement continues:

"I deem it my duty to reiterate what I have so often said, that Russia will not suspend in any case her military operations in the far east. All rumors and reports regarding the possible success of the direct overtures for peace which Japan is said to have made to Russia, and regarding the mediation of the powers, in my opinion are started for the purpose of convincing the public that the end of the war is close at hand. In this way it is hoped that the public may be led to believe that the Japanese loans offer attractive investments."

"Russia can no more admit of interference than Great Britain could in the Transvaal; than could the United States in her war with Spain. Where the prestige of a country is at stake all other considerations are and must be put aside. Some people may think that financial difficulties will influence Russia to end hostilities. Such an opinion is based upon the false assumption of Russia's financial resources. There is no doubt whatever that Russia, whose annual income exceeds \$1,000,000,000, cannot be influenced in her attitude toward the outcome of the war by the amount of war expenditures. It is not altogether out of the question that Russia, who did not expect war, should in the moment when she has mobilized her army and is sending corps after corps in fighting readiness to the far east suddenly call a halt to hostilities, particularly after she has for nearly a year, without any difficulty or recourse to extraordinary measures, been able to carry all the extra expense."

"It is not within my scope to comment upon the new Japanese loan. That is an affair for the bankers and for the public, who are able to decide what advantages or disadvantages the investment offers. But there can be no necessity for comment upon Russia's credit."

Port Arthur Attack Resumed.

CHE FOO—The general attack on Port Arthur was resumed November 18 and 19, according to the report of persons arriving here Sunday from Port Dainy. They say the Japanese are so secretive that it is difficult in Dainy to learn the true facts. Even the officers detailed to work at the base do not know what their comrades at the front are doing. November 16 a particularly heavy explosion shook every ship lying at Dainy. The explosion was ascribed to the blowing up of land mines or a magazine.

BLOW UP ARSENAL

RUSSIAN SUPPLY DEPOT AT PORT ARTHUR DESTROYED.

STOESSEL REPORTS JAP REPULSE

Japanese Are Widening Their Saps and Moving Their Guns Forward—Czar Receives an Encouraging Report from Beleaguered City.

TOKIO—A telegram from Moji reports the destruction of another Russian arsenal and magazine at Port Arthur.

The Japanese discovered, it is said, the location of the arsenal and centered their artillery fire upon it. After dropping 200 shells in the locality they succeeded in blowing it up.

The Japanese are widening their saps and are using them to move their guns forward.

The Russians continue their spirited sorties, using hand grenades in their attacks upon the saps.

ST. PETERSBURG—General Stoessel has telegraphed to Emperor Nicholas that Port Arthur can hold out several months.

Newspapers devote long articles to praise of Lieutenant General Stoessel and the heroic garrison at Port Arthur and to a general endorsement of the movement started at Kieff for a national subscription in behalf of the families of the killed and surviving defenders.

A dispatch from Lieutenant General Sakharoff, dated Friday, says that during the night the Japanese attacked the Russian position in front of Poutloff hill, but were repulsed.

America is likely to profit, both directly and indirectly, from the execution of the large naval program which Russia is now elaborating. The vital importance of the sea power has been Russia's bitterest lesson of the war, and the government is fully determined that the maintenance of the empire's position will be impossible without adequate sea power.

Should there be disaster to Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron it would not only necessitate the entire rebuilding of the navy, but to increase its strength.

While some of the contracts will be placed abroad, owing to the limited facilities of Russian yards (and it is expected that at least one big ship will be constructed in America) the admiralty's plans will be directed towards ultimate divorce from dependence upon foreign ship builders by the organization at home of vast ship-building, armor plate, ordnance and kindred industries. For this purpose it is realized, however, that foreign builders and specialists must be attracted, and some alluring prospects are likely to present themselves. Vickers' Sons & Maxim and Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., limited, of England, have already made advances, but owing to the anti-Russian sentiment the British firms are not meeting with a very cordial reception. The disposition is to turn towards France, Germany and the United States, and a great plant at Libau or on the banks of the Neva, directed by American brains.

NEW FACES IN SENATE.

Will Be a Number of Them When That Body Meets March 4.

WASHINGTON—There will be a number of new faces in the United States senate when that body meets in extraordinary session at noon on March 4, next. Of the thirty senators whose terms expire with the close of the legislative day of March 3, 1905, a great many will be re-elected. But at least ten will be succeeded by new men, and in addition Senator Fairbanks, elected vice president, will retire to make way for another. There are not less than ten aspirants for the seat to be thus vacated, including Congressman Landis and Governor Durbin. But Harry New, for many years a leading republican of Indiana and a son of John C. New, former treasurer of the United States, has announced his candidacy and it is believed here that he is likely to give all the rest a very lively hustle for the honor.

MOBILIZING THE RESERVES.

Men of St. Petersburg District Are Called to the Colors.

ST. PETERSBURG—Emperor Nicholas will leave for the Caucasus on December 3 to bid farewell to the Caucasian cavalry.

The mobilization of reservists of St. Petersburg, it is said, will be announced next week. While the reservists of the province, in which St. Petersburg is included, were called to the colors some time ago, the actual mobilization of the Russian capital has been postponed as long as possible.

It is reported on apparently good authority that the meetings of the zemstvos, which was schedule for today, has been postponed.

McKinley Fund Completed.

CHICAGO—Announcement was made of the completion of the fund of \$600,000 for the erection of a national monument to the late President McKinley. Alexander H. Revell, chairman of the Illinois auxiliary of the McKinley national memorial association, in a report submitted to the state committee stated that \$50,000, the proportion allotted to Illinois, had been raised. In New York next Tuesday, the national trustees of the association will meet and adopt a design for the monument.